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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 17 Jan. 1950

SUBJECT Concentration Camps in
Czechoslovakia

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NO. OF ENCL'S.
(LISTED BELOW)*ELD*
*11*DATE OF September 1948 to September 1949
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 25X1X1. Concentration Camp of KLADNO:

The KLADNO concentration camp is composed of the following camps located in the KLADNO area:

NA SESTEM
DUBI
ZAPOTOCKY
DRINI

Inmates: About three hundred arrestees were detained in each of the camps. About 50 percent of them were Slovaks. Their number is steadily increased by new arrivals. The construction of new cantonment buildings was started in the camps of NA SESTEM, DUBI and DRINI in May 1949. Most of the arrestees were detained for sabotage acts, bad performance in enterprises, attempt at illegal border crossing, and political unreliability.

a. Concentration Camp of NA SESTEM

In charge of the camp: CISAR, a radical Communist.
 Guard Personnel: The guard personnel is usually composed of members of the SNB/PS (border units) who were formerly gendarmerie members and were detached from border guard duty because of unreliability toward the regime. Working hours: Detainees worked in the KONEV iron plant eight hours daily (6 a.m. to 2 p.m.) and then in the camp until nightfall, "Indoctrination lectures", obligatory for all detainees, were held every evening.
 Working conditions: About 50 percent of the estimated ten thousand workers in the KONEV iron plant were Slovaks. Most of them are members of "volunteer labor brigades" which were transferred to Czechoslovakia in 1945 and 1946 for six months and were not sent back. They are subject to the same working conditions as the detainees but are allowed freedom outside their working hours.

b. Concentration Camp of DUBI

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About 240 to 300 arrestees were detained in the DUBI concentra-

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camp in July 1949, with 25 up to 30 persons occupying one room. The food was not too bad, with coffee in the morning, soup at noon, some meat three times a week and about two pounds of bread every three days. The food was said to be equivalent to 2,000 calories. The arrestees received no payment. Ten percent of the payment was allegedly paid when the arrestees were released. The remaining pay was held for food, quarters, etc. Letters to dependents and packages were severely censored. The arrestees were organized into three groups, according to their terms of imprisonment; those of the second group, composed of illegal border crossers, were allowed to speak to their dependents every six months. The arrestees had to work in mines to which they were taken by the militia and handed over to miners.

2. The following additional information was available on the KLADNO concentration camp:

Installations The KLADNO concentration camp had two sections, one section for persons sentenced in court, the other for as yet unsentenced persons. The former section had about 1,200 arrestees, the latter about 800. **Guards:** The guard personnel is composed of 15 SSB members: those on duty in the section of sentenced arrestees were equipped with submachine guns. Food consisted of black coffee for breakfast, soup and potatoes for dinner, and black coffee plus about 5 ounces of bread for supper.

CICAR has charge of the camp; SSB Sgt MIKA has charge of the indoctrination courses held on Sundays. The detainees work from 5 a.m. to 4 p.m. in various plants such as the Poldi Iron Works where they do the hardest work at the blast furnaces. They are guarded by the factory police who wear black uniforms and are armed with pistols.

3. Labor Camp of NOWAKY

The camp had three units:

Camp I (Women's Camp). Several women working in the kitchen of Camp I. (Men's Camp), all detainees knew about the situation in the Women's Camp). About a hundred women, including nuns, political prisoners, prostitutes, and shirkers were detained in this camp in early June 1949. They did the washing and cleaning for the camp personnel of Camps I and II and worked in the camp garden.

Camp II (Men's Camp). The Men's Camp had 12 wooden cantonment buildings. Six hundred and twenty men were detained there when source escaped in early July 1949. An average of from five to ten detainees arrived daily, and from three to five men were released weekly. The camp is overcrowded, with 25 persons living in a room of 20x25 feet. Most of the detainees were intellectuals. They wear convict's garb. The majority worked in the mines of NOWAKY, some in state storage depots or private firms and enterprises close to the camp. Detainees employed in the mines work three shifts; the others from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. with one or two hours for lunch depending on the working place.

NB Master Sgt. CILLIK has charge of the camp administration; NB Sgt OMACKA supervises the camp.

Camp III. Camp III was about 1,000 feet from Camp II and had 8 to 10 wooden cantonment buildings. It was not occupied during the period of information. Old-time detainees of Camp II stated

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that the detainees of Camp III were transferred to the so-called "summer camp" TICHA DOLINA (quiet valley), in PODKRIVANOM, Tatra Mountains, near the Polish border, where they were to work in large woods.

4. Labor Camp of VYKLANOV

The VYKLANOV labor camp has a capacity of about 1,500 men. New detainees are committed to work depending on their state of health and amount of punishment. They work under supervision of Soviets. Some of the detainees work outside the camp in quarries or are engaged in the construction of concentration camps, garages, SNB buildings and water supply works. The VYKLANOV camp is guarded by court inspectors in blue uniforms. The camp commander is ZAHROVSKY.

5. Other camps are located near the mines of BRUEX, LIPKOVICE, and HORNE LITVINCY. Five hundred detainees work in the ore mines of SLAVKOV, 450 in the KANIANKA ore mines, 550 in the ELIAS mines, and 350 in the BARBARA mines.

6. Corrective Labor Camp of KRALUV DVUR, near PILSEN

Two hundred and fifty detainees from the BOJY penitentiary, near PILSEN, are detained in the corrective labor camp of KRALUV DVUR. They are guarded by 30 militia men, and VYLETA, a first inspector from BOJY, REZABEK, is camp administrator. The convicts have to do hard labor for 12 to 15 hours daily. First Inspector VYLETA also forces dangerously ill persons to work and up to 20 convicts weekly must be sent back to the BOJY penitentiary as they are completely exhausted.

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